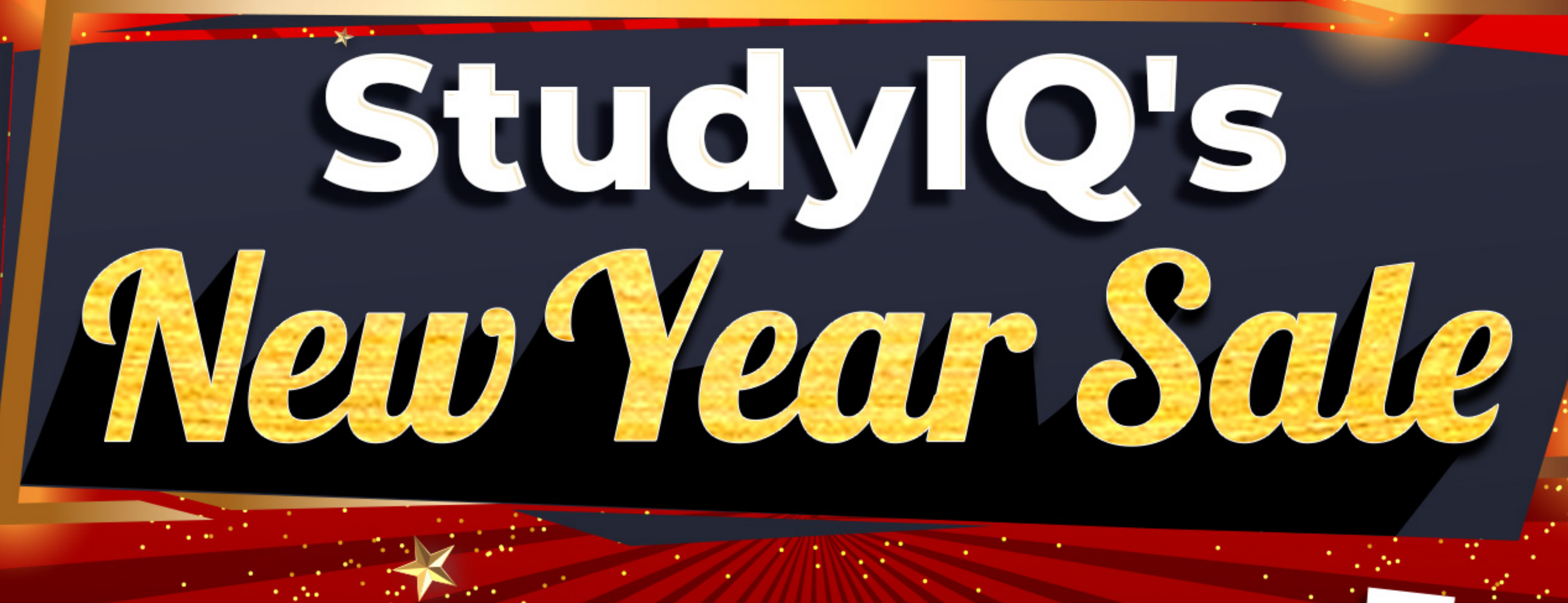





BY- JATADHARI NAYAK SIR



CREATION OF ODISHA PROVINCE

G.S - 1

MAINS 2022 & 2023



By– Jatadhari Nayak

CREATION OF ODISHA PROVINCE

- In 1568 A.D., Odisha lost freedom as its last Hindu king, Mukunda Harichandan Dev, fell in the battle at Gohira Tikiri.

- 1817's Paik Rebellion in Khurda shook British rule, Britisher decided to take revenge on the Odia people

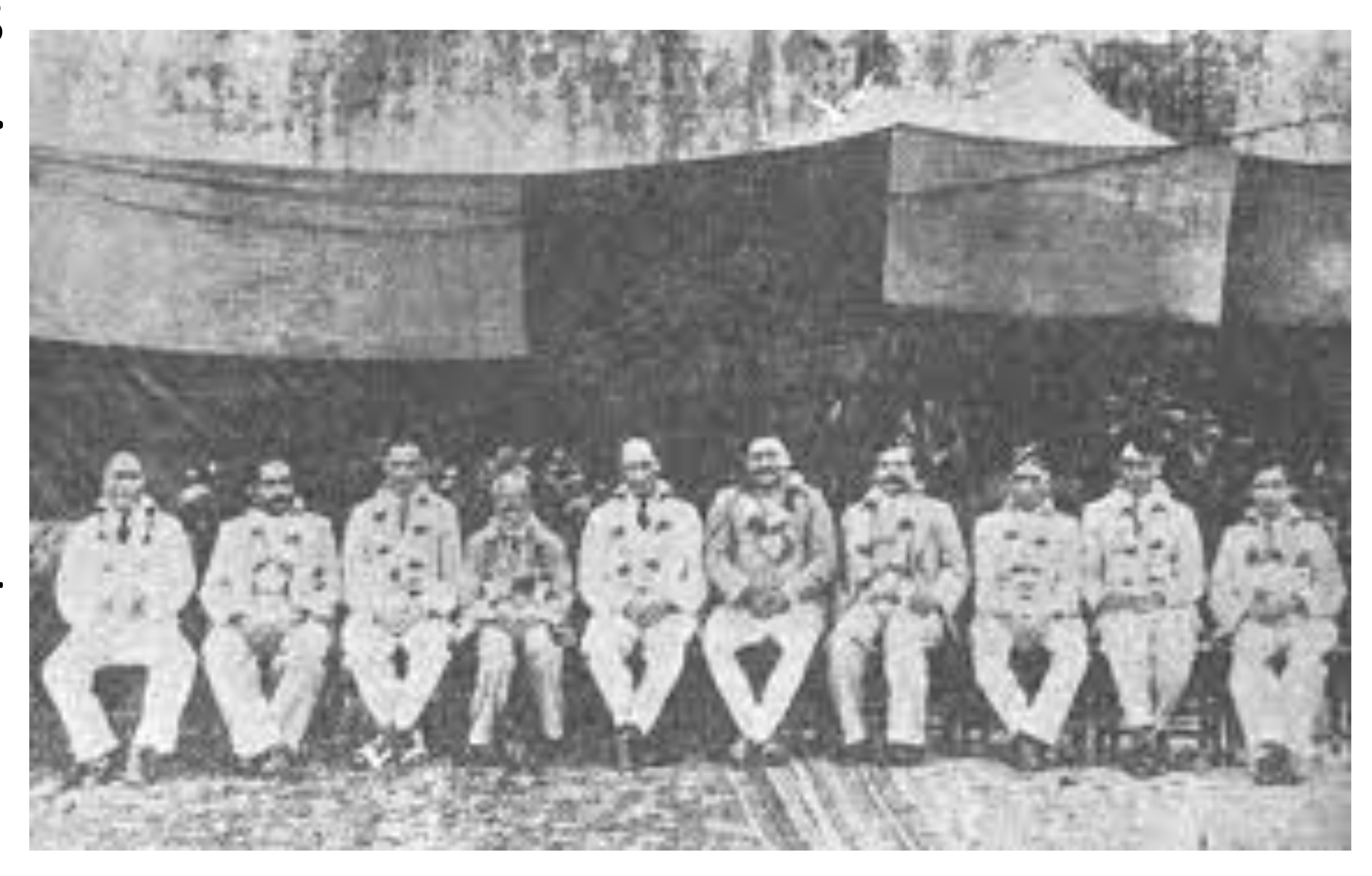


- British started dividing Odia speaking population and merged with Bengal, Madras, and Central Province-> decided to break the unity
- This move was disrespectful to Odia's identity, culture however with the integration with other communities Odia people started learning about rights, become more aware and informed.

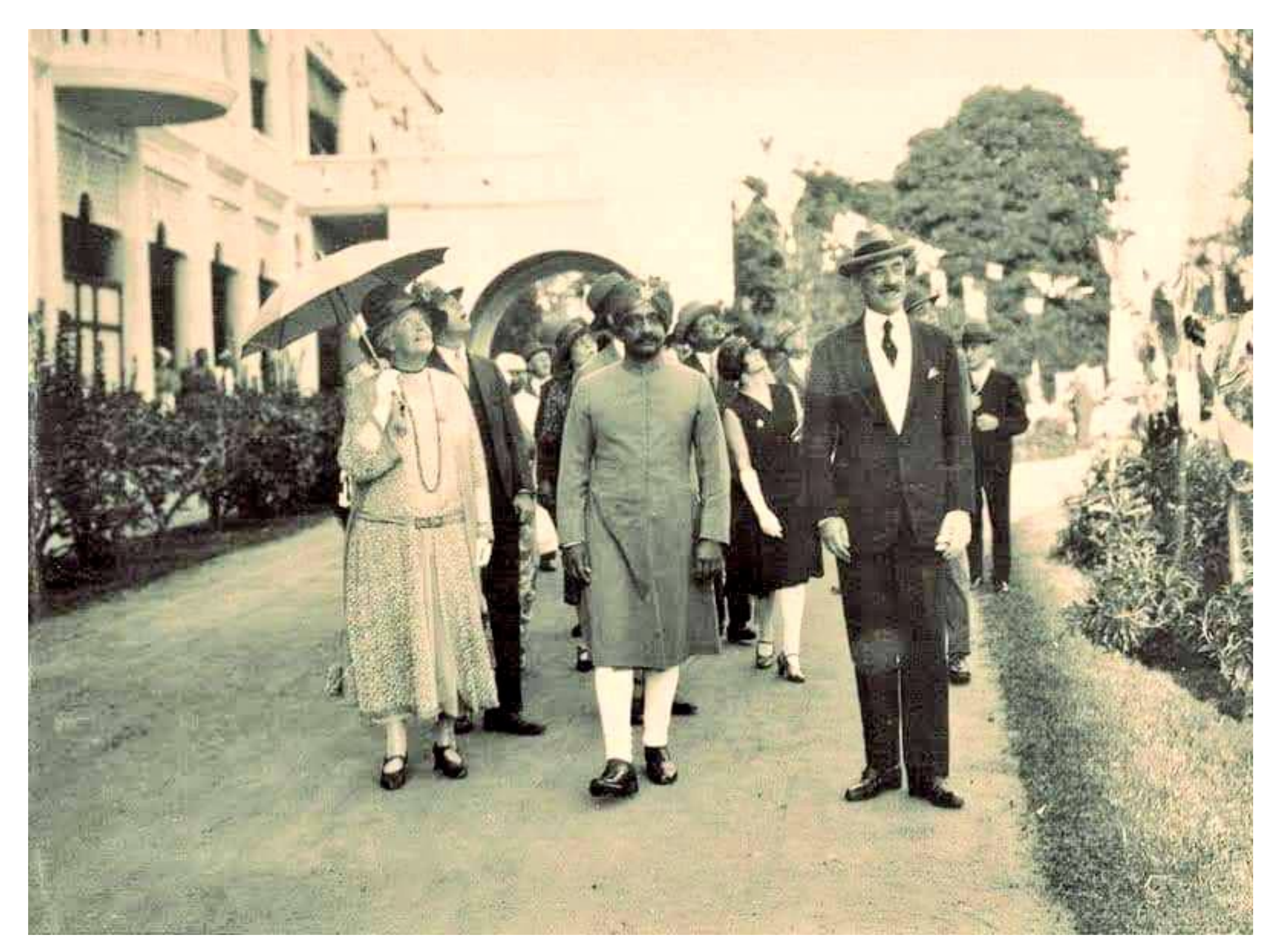


UTKAL SAMILANI AND ITS CONTRIBUTION

- In 1903, "Ganjam Jatiya Samiti" was formed in Rambha, discussing Odisha's development in Brahmapur-> Madhusudan Das and Fakirmohan Senapati were present.
- Success led to **"Utkal Sammilani,"** aiming to solve Odia people's problems-> through which Odia nationalism found a proper forum for expression.



- Utkal Sammilani included **Madhusudan Das, Fakir Mohan Senapati, Gopabandhu Das**, and others.
- **Goals:** societal improvement, women's rights, ending untouchability, aiding farmers, uniting Odia-speaking regions, fostering Odia pride.



- **Objectives**: (i) Union of the scattered Odia-speaking people, (ii) development of industrial potentialities, (iii) spread of education, (iv) improvement of agriculture, (v) extension of railways and roads, (vi) more representation of Odia members in the Legislative Councils and Imperial Council.

- Requested government to unify Odia-speaking areas as "Odisha"; Sambalpur Division joined in 1905.
- In 1911, Governor-General Hardinge proposed province with Bihar, Odisha, Chhotnagpur region.
- 1921: Discussions to unite Odia-speaking areas under one government; Biswanath Kar advocated this in 1921 Legislative Council

IMPORTANT COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

Phillip Duff Committee:

- Formed in 1924 with members Mr. C.L. Phillips (British Commissioner) and Mr. A.C. Duff (Collector).
- Suggested merging Odia-speaking areas from Madras Presidency with Odisha Division.

Simon Commission:

- In 1928, Sir John Simon led a Parliamentary Commission to study constitutional reforms in India.
- Utkal Gourab Madhusudan Das welcomed Simon Commission and gave a memorandum about creating a separate Odisha Province.
- A sub-committee led by C.R. Atley recommended forming a separate Odisha province.

O'Donnel Boundary Commission:

- **Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati** went to London in 1930 for the Round Table Conference.
- Used a leaflet called **"The Odias, their needs and reasons for a separate Odisha Province"** to influence British authorities.
- The O'Donnel Boundary Commission was formed with Samuel O'Donnel as chairman.
- Considered language, race, geography, and finances.
- Recommended a separate province including Odisha Division, Angul, Padampur, Khariar estate, most of Ganjam district, and Visakhapatnam agency.

FINANCIAL BURDEN OF GOVERNMENT

- Financial challenges hindered Odisha's creation. Committees showed budget deficits for proposed state.
- Ganjam merger forecasted ₹11.35 lakhs annual loss.
- **Hubback Committee** projected 53 lakhs deficit, 55 lakhs in 15 years.
- Rajendra Narayana Bhanjadeo challenged deficit. His budget revealed surplus, supporting separate state.
- Government endorsed separate Odisha province based on surplus budget proposal.

ODISHA PROVINCE

- Govt. of India Act 1935 led to Odisha province's creation (then Orissa).
- Drafts outlined Odisha's new structure.
- **March 3, 1936**: King George V issued "Constitution of Odisha" Order.
- Sir John Hubback became first governor.
- Odisha Day (Utkala Dibasa) celebrated April 1 to honor state's separate establishment.

thank you

